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BOROUGH OF YEOVIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Health and Sanitary Circumstances

OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR

1925,

BY

C. W. GEE, L.R.C.P. & S.Ed., D.P.H. (L'pool),

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.


INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR,

F. WHALLEY, Cert., R.S.I.



YEOVIL MATERNITY HOME.



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BOROUGH OF YEOVIL.



FIFTY-THIRD

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

BY

C. W. GEE., L.R.C.P., and S.Ed., D.P.H. (L'pool.)

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

Sanitary Inspector,

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1925.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

ALDERMAN W. J. C. PITTARD, *Chairman*.
ALDERMAN W. R. E. MITCHELMORE, *Vice-Chairman*.
THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN J. MATTHEWS.
COUNCILLOR G. J. M. CARD. COUNCILLOR J. ROUSELL.
„ S. C. CLOTHIER. „ H. A. R. E. UNWIN.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

ALDERMAN W. R. E. MITCHELMORE, *Chairman* :
ALDERMAN H. E. HIGDON, *Vice-Chairman*.
THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN J. MATTHEWS.
COUNCILLOR F. W. DENMAN. COUNCILLOR R. L. BELBEN.
„ F. W. CLEMENTS. „ A. R. GOULD.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR H. A. R. E. UNWIN, *Chairman*.
MRS. HUNT, *Vice-Chairman*
THE MAYOR ALDERMAN J. MATTHEWS.
ALDERMAN W. R. E. MITCHELMORE.
COUNCILLOR F. BEEL. COUNCILLOR G. J. M. CARD.
„ A. H. J. STROUD. „ F. CLOTHIER.
MRS. MITCHELMORE. MRS. BELL.

Town Clerk: H. C. C. BATTEN, D.S.O.
Borough Surveyor and Waterworks Manager: A. J. PRICE, A.M.I.C.E.
Deputy Borough Surveyor: C. G. TYLER.
Veterinary Surgeon: T. J. SYMES, M.R.C.V.S.

SANITARY STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	C. W. GEE, L.R.C.P., and S.Ed. D.P.H. L'pool.
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	F. WHALLEY, C.R.S.I.
Matron Isolation Hospital	...	...	LILY M. ARNOLD.

SANITARY STAFF—*Continued.*

Health Visitor & Tuberculosis Nurse...	*ADA McDONALD.
	... MARY E. SANSOM.
Health Visitor (Infant Welfare)	... *LILY L. REEVES.
	... ELLEN DAKIN.
Clerk to M.O.H. ... ..	... *F. GERTRUDE LINNETT
	... QUEENIE BROOKMAN.
Disinfectors ... ..	... C. AXE.
Midwives ... ..	... MABEL H. ALLEN.
	ISABEL A. ALLEN.

*Resigned during the year.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ALDERMAN W. R. E. MITCHELMORE, *Chairman.*

COUNCILLOR A. H. J. STROUD, *Vice-Chairman.*

THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN J. MATTHEWS.

ALDERMEN W. J. C. PITTARD, E. J. FARR.

COUNCILLOR F. BEEL	MRS. F. M. EWENS
„ F. CLOTHIER	MRS. A. LITTLE
„ J. N. FUDGE	MISS F. PITTARD
MR. HENRY STIBY	MR. H. F. WEST
MR. HENRY TAVENER	MR. E. A. STAGG.

ATTENDANCE AND STAFF COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR A. H. J. STROUD, *Chairman.*

MISS F. PITTARD, *Vice-Chairman.*

ALDERMAN W. R. E. MITCHELMORE.	MR. HENRY STIBY.
„ W. J. C. PITTARD	COUNCILLOR F. BEEL
MRS. LITTLE	MR. E. A. STAGG
MRS. EWENS.	

Clerk to Education Committee: H. C. C. BATTEN, D.S.O.

School Attendance Officer: W. P. TOLMAN.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT STAFF.

School Med. Officer: C. W. GEE, L.R.C.P., & S.Ed., D.P.H. L'pool.

Dentist: ... F. E. SPRAWSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.)
L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

School Nurse: ... MARY E. SANSOM.
*ADA McDONALD.

Clerk to Medical Officer: QUEENIE BROOKMAN.
*F. GERTRUDE LINNETT.

*Resigned during the year.

BOROUGH OF YEOVIL.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the following report, which deals with the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year ending December 31st, 1925.

The Maternity Home was opened by Dr. G. W. Savage, County Medical Officer of Health, on May 27th.

It is gratifying to note that the death rate is less than it has been in any previous year, with the exception of 1923 (7.8); whilst the Infant Mortality is low, it is a little higher than the lowest ever recorded for the Borough, 1923 (34-8).

The housing shortage still continues to be the cause of over-crowding in the Borough. There are a large number of houses occupied by two or more families.

I have pleasure in thanking all Members of the Staff for their loyal and able support, and also the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee for their ready support and assistance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES W. GEE.

MARCH, 1926.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1925.

A—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Borough of Yeovil comprises an area of 852 acres, situated at the extreme south of the County of Somerset, on the borders of Dorset, in the midst of an agricultural district.

The town is located upon the Upper and Middle Liassic Formations. The subsoil is chiefly clay, lying upon marlstone, with the Midford Sands at Hendford Hill.

The greatest elevations within the Borough are: On the north, near Picket Witch, 337 feet; on the west, Summerlands, 233.6 feet; and on the south, Hendford Hill, 269 feet. The lowest point is on the east, beyond the Sewage Works, 96.7 feet.

METEOROLOGY.

The climate is mild and relaxing. There is little fog and mist except in the lower parts of the town along the banks of the river.

RAINFALL.

Sewage Works: Total Rainfall 33.72 in. Rainy Days 214.

POPULATION.

The estimated mid-year population for 1925 is 16,110.

OCCUPATIONS.

The staple industry of Yeovil is the manufacture of leather gloves, including all processes from the preparation of the raw hides to the production of the finished article.

This trade gives factory and home employment to a large number of persons of both sexes.

At the present moment there are 52 factories and workshops (inclusive of dressing yards). The 1925 returns showed that the total number of outworkers was 1,613, of whom 723 resided in the Borough, the remainder, 890 in the surrounding districts.

In addition to the gloving industry, there is a large engineering firm for the manufacture of oil engines, etc., which gives employment to about 1,100 hands.

There is also a large factory for the manufacture of preserved foods and dairy produce.

The motor industry, body making and repairs, is gradually increasing, there being 12 workshops engaged in this work.

There are now 6 printing works in the town.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

The amount of out-door relief distributed to poor persons in the Parish of Yeovil was £2,856 11s. 7d. during 1925, and the amount distributed to the unemployed was £629 5s. 2d.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

During the past year the Yeovil and District Hospital provided treatment for 465 in-patients, 495 out-patients, 113 dental attendances and 1,663 minor casualties. In the X Ray department 121 examinations were made.

The hospital has two wards, each containing 14 beds and two cots, and four private wards.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The Rateable Value of the Borough is £74,328; the sum represented by a penny rate is £291.

B—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Supply is derived from two main sources, namely, Stockwood and Spring Pond, with two auxiliary supplies to the latter from Evershot Tunnel and Haydon Wood. All four sources are situated to the south-east, on

the green-sands of Dorsetshire. Stockwood is $6\frac{1}{4}$, and the other sources about 8 miles from Yeovil. The water is conveyed to the town by gravitation through two separate pipe lines, that from Spring Pond having two service reservoirs with a combined capacity of 1,267,798 gallons. The water is of medium hardness and of good quality for drinking purposes. The average consumption is 30 gallons per head per day.

This water supply is not sufficient during dry periods for the needs of the inhabitants of Yeovil and the area of supply, which includes Yeovil Without and other parishes.

A new service reservoir was completed on the top of Hendford Hill during 1923, with a capacity of 750,000 gallons, which is supplied from the springs at Stockwood. This will help to alleviate the great difficulty of dry weather shortage.

The Council have secured power to provide a further water supply, proposed to be obtained by sinking a well into the green-sand in the parish of Cattistock, in the County of Dorset. The daily additional supply from this source is estimated at 500,000 gallons.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Yeo for a small part of its course lies within the area of the Borough of Yeovil. A tributary to this river, before passing through the town receives the effluent from the Preston Sewage Works.

The effluent from the Yeovil Sewage Works empties into the Yeo outside the town.

All sources of pollution of this river has been removed as far as possible.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The drainage of the town, with the exception of that known as the West Hendford district, is satisfactory in all respects.

To assist the drainage of the West Hendford district an overflow has been made to relieve the sewer, at the junction of Horsey Lane and Beer Street, in the case of heavy rain.

With regard to Rustywell district, which contains 11 houses, the Council have taken steps to deal with the nuisance. The ditch and cesspools have been cleaned out, and the cesspools are being cleaned out periodically.

The Sewage Disposal Works are ample for the needs of the town, and are giving satisfactory results.

The method in force is sedimentation, which takes place in five closed tanks, the effluent being passed on to a series of contact beds and one percolating bed.

The effluent from the contact beds is discharged into an equalising pool, and with that from the percolating bed is discharged into a separator in which colloidal matter is deposited and thence to the river.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Practically the whole of the closet accommodation is on the water carriage system, and with very few exceptions is connected to the town sewers.

There are 10 houses which are drained to cesspools or provided with earth closets. These houses are in a position too low to be connected with the main sewers, or beyond the distance specified under the Public Health Acts, viz., 100 ft.

SCAVENGING.

STORAGE OF REFUSE.—Very few houses in the Borough are provided with sanitary dustbins. The receptacles which are most commonly in use are wooden boxes, dilapidated baths, buckets and even baskets. The majority of these receptacles leak, with the result that the contents escape and litter the yards and streets. On windy days the dust, pending removal, is blown about and is liable to give rise to various diseases such as sore throat, conjunctivitis, etc. These unsuitable receptacles are very difficult to empty completely owing to the contents becoming wet and clinging to the sides and bottom. Decomposition takes place in the residue, giving rise to offensive gasses.

The Council have made bye-laws dealing with receptacles for house refuse.

COLLECTION OF REFUSE.—All refuse in the town is collected once weekly by the Council employees and conveyed in open carts to the refuse destructor and burnt.

REFUSE DESTRUCTOR.—The refuse destructor is of the Stirling Type, and consists of two cells hand fed and clinkered.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICTS.

A statement of inspections made with their results is included in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two common Lodging Houses in Yeovil, containing beds for the accommodation of 35 persons. They are constantly inspected, and are kept in a satisfactory condition from the health point of view.

New Bye-laws has been made with respect to common Lodging Houses.

HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS.

None registered.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 17 dressing yards, two marine stores and one tallow melting factory in the Borough.

Bye-laws are now made which deal with the control of offensive trades.

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

There are no underground sleeping rooms in Yeovil. Bye-laws have been made in connection with the use of underground rooms as sleeping places.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS, Etc.

Bye-laws have been made with respect to Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar Structures.

SCHOOLS.

The Sanitary condition of the schools in Yeovil is on the whole satisfactory. The schools are supplied with water from the public water supply.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE SCHOOLS.

The following is a routine adopted for the exclusion of scholars suffering from infectious diseases and those who are contacts.

The Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity as School Medical Officer, issues School Exclusion Notices to the parents and head teachers of the school which the case attends. Contacts are also excluded. Children from infected households are not allowed to return to school until Re-admission Notices are sent to the parents and head teachers. Any suspicious case brought to the attention of the teachers and school nurse is excluded until the School Medical Officer is satisfied as to the diagnosis.

DIPHTHERIA.—No child is notified as fit to return to school until Bacteriological evidence of a satisfactory character is obtained. Contacts are swabbed and excluded when necessary.

A system of Sunday School exclusion is in force. A list of the names and addresses of all children suffering from infectious diseases, including contagious diseases, such as ringworm, scabies and also of possibly infected contacts, is drawn up each Saturday and a copy sent to the Superintendents of all Sunday Schools in the Borough.

FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are eight Cow-keepers, three of whom are provided with cowsheds, the remaining five allow their cows to be in the open during the winter. There are 27 retailers of milk in the town, 13 of whom have milkshops.

The cowsheds are periodically inspected and are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition. During recent years they have been properly paved and drained.

The premises of the persons registered for the sale of milk and the Milkshops are constantly inspected.

The results of analysis made for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Acts indicate that the milk retailed in the Borough on the whole is of good standard and clean.

In accordance with the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders 32 persons are registered as follows:—

Cow-keepers	...	...	...	...	5
Cow-keepers, Purveyors and Milkshop					
Keepers	...	...	...	...	3
Purveyors of Milk		...	...	...	11
Purveyors and Milkshop Keepers				...	9
Milkshop Keepers		...	...	...	4

THE COUNCIL HAVE MADE THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS FOR GOVERNING THE MILK SUPPLY.

The Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector and other authorised officers of the Council shall be at liberty to inspect the premises referred to in the Certificate at all reasonable times.

The Registered person must at all times comply with the Regulations made by the Local Authority with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops.

Every purveyor of Milk or person selling milk by retail must take all precautions to prevent the exposure of the milk to any infection or contamination, and must not deposit or keep any milk intended for sale—

- (a) In any room or place where it would be liable to become infected or contaminated by impure air or otherwise;
- (b) In any room used as a kitchen or as a living room;
- (c) In any room or building communicating directly by door, window, or otherwise with any room used as a sleeping room.

No milk must be kept for sale or placed in any vessel, receptacle or utensil which is not thoroughly clean. Every vessel, receptacle or utensil used for containing milk for sale must be thoroughly cleansed with steam or clean boiling

water after it shall have been used, and must be maintained in a constant state of cleanliness.

Receptacles containing milk exposed for sale in any milk-shop or other premises must at all times be kept suitably and adequately covered in order to ensure that no dust or other injurious substances can enter such receptacle.

MILK FOR MOTHERS AND INFANTS.

Provision is made for the supply of milk to necessitous cases. Investigations are made by lady members of the Committee, and each case is dealt with on its merits by the Infant Welfare Committee.

OTHER FOODS.

All places where the manufacture of food for public consumption is carried on are regularly inspected, and have been found to be in a satisfactory condition.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 15 bakehouses in the Borough. The majority of these are old and unsatisfactory from a structural point of view. Owing to the bad structural conditions and smallness of some of these bakehouses, it is difficult for them to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are eight private slaughter-houses, all of which are licensed. These are kept under constant supervision and are fairly satisfactory, although structurally they do not conform to modern requirements. There is no Public Abattoir in Yeovil.

New Bye-laws have been made with respect to Slaughter-houses.

The following table gives the number of slaughter-houses in use at various dates:—

	1920.	Jan. 1925.	Dec. 1925.
Registered	—	—	—
Licensed	8	8	8
Total	8	8	8

MEAT INSPECTION.

During the year inspections of the slaughter-houses and butchers' shops have been carefully carried out.

Under Section 8 of the 1924 Meat Regulations, the Yeovil Butchers' Association have given written Notice to the Local Authority, and the hours fixed for killing in Slaughter houses are as follows:—

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Thursday 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.

62 notices were received during the year in regard to animals killed outside these fixed hours.

MEAT MARKING.—No arrangements have been made for the Marking of Meat under the Regulations.

DISEASED MEAT.—This is conveyed to the Refuse Destructor and burnt. Fats are sent to a Firm who render them down for Manufacturing purposes other than Foods.

The owners of Meat Stalls in the Borough have complied with the Regulations so far as the construction of the Stalls is concerned.

Written notice has been sent to all Occupiers of Meat Shops, that in order to prevent dust and dirt from getting on to the meat exposed in shops, fixed windows should be installed; but only five butchers have complied, whilst two or three fix windows occasionally. Several of the Occupiers of meat shops have made no attempt to protect the meat exposed in the front of their shops.

The transport and handling of meat has been considerably improved, and is under careful supervision.

The Meat killed and inspected during the year has been very satisfactory, but efficient inspection of the whole of the animals killed is impossible, owing to the fact that the eight private slaughterhouses are situate in various parts of the town, and only by the substitution of a Public Abattoir for the Private slaughterhouse can this be remedied.

The following is a statement of meat condemned during the year:—

Animals and parts condemned.				Number.
PIGS—	Whole carcasses	...	...	None
	Heads	...	...	5
	Internal organs alone	...	...	1

OXEN & CALVES—Whole carcasses	...	None
Fore or Hind quarters		2
Heads	... ..	1
Internal organs	...	5
SHEEP—Whole carcase	... ..	1

FISH CONDEMNED.—6 stone 9 lbs. of Cod.

FRUIT CONDEMNED.—30 'Pots' of Egg Plums, approx.
2180 lbs. 24 baskets of Raspberries, 72 lbs.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

These Acts are administered by the County Council. The taking of samples is conducted by the Police, under the supervision of the Chief Constable, who has kindly supplied through Superintendent Williams, of Yeovil, the number, nature and results of samples taken in the Borough during the year.

33 samples were taken as follows:—

Milk	...	...	...	14
Whiskey	...	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	...	2
Butter	...	...	...	1
Brawn	...	...	...	1
Brandy	...	...	...	1
Cream of Tartar	...	...	...	1
Baking Powder	...	...	...	1
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	1
Non-Alcoholic Wine			...	2
Arrowroot		...	...	1
Cheese	...	...	...	1
Fish Paste	...	...	...	1
Dried Milk Powders	...	...	...	2
Rum	...	...	...	1
Zinc Ointment	...	...	...	1
Cornflour	...	...	...	1
				—
				33

All the samples taken were found to be genuine.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

These have been regularly visited during the year under review. I give below the annual return required by the Home Office.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

including Inspection made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	56	2	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	131	2	—
Workplaces	14	1	—
Total	201	5	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :			
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—
„ Ventilation	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—
Want of Draining of Floors	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation, insufficient ..	3	3	—
„ „ defective	—	—	—
„ „ not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—
Offences under Factory and Workshop Acts :			
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97-100)	—	—	—
Other Offences	2	2	—
Total	5	5	—

3. HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LIST. Section 107. Nature of Work—GLOVING.

	Number.
Lists received from Employers once in the year ...	34
Outworkers	1613
Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists	34

Prosecutions: Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists	...	...	Nil
Failing to send lists	...	...	Nil
Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108:			
Instances	...	...	Nil
Notices served	...	...	Nil
Prosecutions	...	...	Nil
Outwork in Infected Premises, Section 109, 110:			
Instances	...	...	12
Orders made (s. 110) (Gloving removed and disinfected)	...	...	12
Prosecutions	...	...	Nil

4. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on Register (s. 131) at end of year.

	Number.			
Bakehouses	13
Gloving	47
Fabric Gloves	1
Tailoring	15
Dressmaking	20
Millinery	10
Marine Stores	2
Laundry	1
Blacksmith	1
Sweet Making	3
Lace Repairing	1
Miscellaneous	72
Total Number of Workshops on Register	186

5. OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 133, 1901)	...	Nil
---	-----	-----

Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901):

Notified by H.M. Inspector	...	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	...	1
Others	...	4

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):

In use at the end of the year	...	Nil
-------------------------------	-----	-----

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THEATRES, CINEMA HOUSES, etc.

These have been inspected.

There are three in the town, one giving theatrical or variety performances, one giving theatrical, variety or cinema shows, and one giving cinema shows only.

The ventilation has been good in every case and the condition of the accommodation for the artists is entirely satisfactory.

Structural alterations have been carried out in two of these houses during the year. The same standard has been maintained.

Means of escape in the case of fire are provided for in each building.

PREVALENCE of INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1920—1925.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Diphtheria	14	46	12	1	1	-
Scarlet Fever	2	3	6	12	2	-
Erysipelas	9	7	10	7	7	1
Ophthalmia						
Neonatorum	9	7	7	5	5	-
Measles	399	9	22	376	525	16
German Measles	8	21	-	6	7	67
Tuberculosis						
Pulmonary	30	29	27	21	23	15
Other forms	11	12	5	9	7	3
Inf. Pneumonia	7	1	3	1	1	6
Pneumonia	36	9	14	10	12	18
Malaria	2	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis						
Lethargica	-	3	-	-	-	2
Sapræmia	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal						
Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-	-	2	-	2
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-

Upon reviewing the above table, it will be noticed that there is a decrease in the number of notifications received

during 1925. This is the first year since 1920 that no notification of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, or Ophthalmia Neonatorum were received.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were no cases notified during the year 1925.

DIPHTHERIA.

No case was notified during the year 1925.

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

(a) Visitation of each case on receipt of notification.

Full particulars are obtained in each case of the number of inmates over and under 10 years the number of rooms (living and sleeping); the water supply; the milk supply; the day school; the Sunday school; the means of removal of refuse (bins or pits) the previous cases in the house and the date of sickening.

(b) Swabbing of Throats.

Swabs are supplied to Medical Practitioners in the town, and these are examined and reported on when required. Contacts of cases are swabbed and in addition all slightly suspicious cases of sore throat or discharging noses. Such children are excluded. It must be remembered that mild cases and carrier cases are the most dangerous factors in spreading the disease, and detection can only be obtained by Bacteriological examination. For this reason the expense occurred in swabbing is justified.

(c) Provision of Disinfecting Fluid.

Disinfecting fluid is supplied gratis in bottles to all households with printed instructions for its use.

(d) Provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin.

Antitoxin is supplied free of charge to Medical Practitioners requiring the same on application to the Health Office.

(e) Disinfection of House after termination of case.

Thorough disinfection of all houses is carried out on information received from the doctor in attendance on the conclusion of a case.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Two cases of this disease were notified.

MEASLES.

16 cases of Measles were notified. There were no deaths.

GERMAN MEASLES.

67 cases of this disease were notified.

CHICKEN POX.

This disease was more prevalent than during the previous year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

		New Cases.				Deaths.			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Age.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	..	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
5	..	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
10	..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	..	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
20	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
25	..	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
35	..	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
45	..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
65 & up-wards	}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	..	6	9	—	3	4	3	3	—

All deaths from Tuberculosis were notified cases. There is no evidence of any inefficiency of notification of Tuberculosis in the district.

TABLE II.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Notified Diseases.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital	Total Deaths
	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.								
		Under 1 year	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-60	65 and upwards		
Chicken Pox	206	12	72	119	3	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	16	3	5	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
German Measles	67	3	9	48	6	1	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	18	1	4	2	4	3	1	3	..	1
Influenzal Pneumonia..	6	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	1
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Sepsis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Typhoid	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
Eucephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lethgargica	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases are known to have occurred.

Whooping Cough, 15 ; Mumps, 72.

INFLUENZA.

The number of deaths was 6 as compared with 10 in the previous year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Somerset County Council deal with all cases of Tuberculosis notified in Yeovil.

The dispensary is situate in Southville and is open all day on Tuesdays for the examination and treatment of patients.

PREVALENCE.

ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

			1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Notifications	...	...	18	30	30	32	41
Number of Deaths	...	...	10	14	11	8	19
Death-rate per 1,000	...	...	.6	.8	.7	.5	1.2

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (Phthisis).

			1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Notifications	...	...	15	23	21	27	33
Number of Deaths	...	...	6	10	10	6	11
Death-rate per 1,000	...	...	.3	.7	.6	.3	.7

During the year 1925, 18 notifications were received, 15 related to pulmonary and 3 to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

CONTROL.

(A) On receipt of the primary notification the patient is visited and enquiries are made as to pre-disposing causes, contacts and sanitary conditions of premises.

(B) Visits are paid as often as necessary for the purpose of controlling infection, the taking of temperature records, the correct use of shelters, etc. 690 primary and secondary visits were made during the year.

(C) Contacts are referred to the County Tuberculosis Dispensary for examination.

(D) The Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as School Medical Officer refers all children whom he has found to be either suffering from or threatened with tuberculosis to the dispensary.

(E) The Yeovil School Nurse is engaged by the County Council to give a portion of her time to visiting and to assisting at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

(F) Sanitary defects, uncleanness, overcrowding, etc. are referred to the Sanitary Inspector for further action with a view to abatement. Disinfection of infected rooms, shelters, etc., is carried out when necessary. Last year 14 disinfections were made.

The Yeovil and District Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued during the last year to provide very valuable assistance in dealing with special and necessitous patients.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

A treatment centre at the Yeovil and District Hospital is provided by the Somerset County Council. Hours of attendance—Fridays at 3 p.m. for Men; Mondays at 3 p.m. for Women; and Mondays at 7 p.m. for Women and 7.30 for men.

The Monday evening Clinic is a temporary arrangement, and will be continued only if it is found that sufficient patients attend.

SMALL-POX.

Vaccination as a measure of precaution against small-pox is more and more neglected in Yeovil, and the number of exemption certificates increases every year.

The Medical Officer of Health has not been called upon to perform any vaccination under the Public Health (Small-pox Regulations, 1917).

RABIES.

There has been no case of this disease and Yeovil was exempt from the Muzzling Order.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Midwives' Act is administered by the Somersetshire County Council. The Lady Inspector of Midwives resides at Taunton.

There are at present only the two Municipal midwives resident in the town.

During the year 1919 the Council adopted and put into operation an amended scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare work.

A supply of Milk Foods and Drugs to necessitous mothers was provided.

The Council have arranged for the provision of Home Helps.

The Maternity Home was opened by Dr. G. W. Savage, County Medical Officer of Health, on May the 27th.

The Home contains 1 large Ward with 4 Beds, and a private Ward with 1 Bed.

Up to the end of the year 21 cases were admitted, having an average duration stay of 3 weeks.

NURSING OF MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Additional nurses can be engaged temporarily during epidemics of these diseases.

The provision of Institutional Beds for mothers and children is under consideration.

MOTHERS.—The Health Visitors made 466 visits to expectant mothers. The Midwives attended 218 confinements during the year.

INFANTS.—236 primary and 3743 subsequent visits were paid to infants.

6,016 Post Natal visits were made.

2,786 visits were paid to children from 1 to 5 years of age.

ANTE-NATAL AND INFANT CLINIC.

This Clinic is held at the Special Subjects Centre, Eastland Road, on Tuesday afternoons, at 3 o'clock.

Eleven mothers attended the clinic for advice, of whom 6 were expectant mothers. 166 infants attended for the first time. The mothers made 11 and the children 703 attendances at the Clinic.

Thirty-two children below school age were treated at the Treatment Clinic in Kingston. Attendances made, 83.

All still-births and infant deaths are investigated. There were 10 still-births during 1925.

At the present moment there is no institution but the Union Infirmary for dealing with confinements of unmarried mothers, and children are permanently or temporarily deprived of a home with their parents. Fortunately in the past temporary homes have been found through the agency of the N.S.P.C.C.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AFFECTING PARTURIENT WOMEN, INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—There was one death from Puerperal Sepsis.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—During the year under review no case was notified. Since 1914, 66 cases of ophthalmia have been notified. On enquiry into the back history of these cases, one child lost the sight of one eye, this was a case which occurred in the Hospital. Of the cases six were treated in the Hospital, the remainder were treated at home or at the Infant Welfare treatment clinic by the Council nurses under the direction of the patients own medical attendant or the Medical Officer of Health.

MEASLES.—This disease was not prevalent during the year; there were only 8 cases affecting children below school age.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.—This disease which used to claim at one time about 80% of deaths of children occurring under two years is now almost unknown, owing to the propaganda work of the health visitor and by the education of the mothers by pamphlets, and by advice given at the Infant Welfare Clinic.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health, an Inspector of Nuisances, who is also Manager of the Sewage Works, and one Disinfector. Two Health Visitors, a Matron for the Isolation Hospital, and two Midwives are employed by the Council. The School Nurse gives a portion of her time to health visiting and to the County Tuberculosis work in Yeovil. The connection thus established between the Public Health Department of the Borough and the County Tuberculosis scheme is most desirable and has in the past yielded most satisfactory results.

When the Isolation Hospital contains no patients, the matron assists in health visiting and baby work.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Lyde Lane Isolation Hospital is employed for the isolation of scarlet fever patients.

It consists of a permanent building containing two wards, separated by a small room, and in addition the quarters for the matron, consisting of a bedroom, sitting-room, store-room and kitchen.

There is also a temporary wooden building divided into three communicating wards which is used, when necessary, as an overflow for convalescent scarlet fever cases. The laundry, ambulance house and mortuary are good brick buildings. The matron resides at the hospital and keeps it in readiness for immediate use.

There is no accommodation in the administrative block for additional nurses, which greatly increases the difficulty of administration when the disease is present in epidemic form in the town.

The Small-Pox Hospital at Whistle Bridge has accommodation for six patients. No cases have been admitted since the epidemic in 1909.

LOCAL AND ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Adoptive Acts in force in the Borough are:—

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Part of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, as follows: Part II., Part III. (except Sections 39 to 42), Part IV. (except Section 67), Part V., Part VI., Part VII., Sections 79 and 86, Part VIII., Part IX., Part X., Section 95.

Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889—extension to Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The Administration of the above Acts is referred to under Infant Mortality, Prevention of Infectious Diseases, etc.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli	—	20	20
Hairs for Ringworm Spores	—	2	2
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	—	2	2
Blood Smears for Anthrax Bacilli	1	5	6
4 Samples of Urine for estimation of sugar.			

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

	1925	1924	1923	1922
Mid-year Population ...	16,110	16,060	15,590	15,280
Number of Births ...	252	283	258	269
Birth-rate per 1,000 ...	15.6	17.6	16.5	17.6
Number of Deaths ...	163	174	124	160
Death-rate per 1,000...	10.1	10.8	7.8	10.4
Infantile Mortality ...	43.6	77.7	34.8	59.4
Phthisis Death-rate ...	.3	.8	.7	.8
Cancer Death-rate ...	1.8	1.3	.6	1.6

NOTIFICATIONS:—	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Measles & German Measles	83	532	382	22	30
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	5	5	7	7
Tuberculosis ...	18	30	30	32	41
Chicken Pox ...	206	76	179	—	—
Other Infectious Diseases	29	24	33	45	70

POPULATION.

The estimated population for 1925 is 16,110.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered was 264. This number has been corrected for transfers by the Registrar-General. The births allocated to the Borough were 252, equivalent to a birth-rate of 15.6 per 1,000. (Legitimate, males 131, females 115. Illegitimate, males 2, females 4).

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The number of births notified was 267, of which 10 were still-births.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered numbered 177. The Registrar-General transferred 25 of these deaths being persons not belonging to the Borough, to their usual places of residence, and 11 deaths of Yeovil residents from other districts. The net total number of deaths for the Borough was 163. Annual mortality rate corrected for age and sex distribution of the population 9.5.

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales for the year 1925 was 12.2.

TABLE III.
CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district										Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.		
All causes Certified ..	163	10	2	1	3	5	18	43	81	..	
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Meningitis..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	6	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	..
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	4	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease..	30	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	12	6
Rheumatic Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Diabetes ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage, &c. ..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	11	1
Heart Disease ..	31	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	19	5
Arterio sclerosis ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
Bronchitis ..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 yrs.)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Puerperal Sepsis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth ..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other Deaths from Violence	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	4
Other Defined Diseases ..	29	2	..	..	3	..	..	5	19	5
Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	163	10	2	1	3	5	18	43	81	29	

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases.			Vision Un- impaired	Vision Im- paired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital				
—	—	—	—	—		—	

BIRTHS AND LEADING VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF YEOVIL
FOR THE YEARS 1874—1925.

Year.	Popula- tion.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	
1874	8527	265	31·07	175	20·52	166
1875		261	30·60	207	24·15	187
1876		277	32·48	165	19·35	179
1877		297	34·87	172	20·17	144
1878		301	35·29	170	19·93	172
1879		282	33·08	160	18·76	..
1880		318	37·29	172	20·17	144
1881	8480	270	22·40	159	18·75	103
1882		266	31·30	152	17·92	105
1883		263	31·01	159	18·75	87
1884		278	32·78	175	20·63	115
1885		267	31·53	190	22·40	112
1886		269	31·72	142	16·74	..
1887		248	29·25	153	18·04	..
1888		244	28·77	148	17·45	102
1889		250	29·48	150	17·68	116
1890		268	31·7	135	16·00	104
1891	9648	261	26·94	193	20·00	164
1892		239	24·77	185	19·17	121
1893		200	30·05	158	16·37	96
1894		228	23·63	159	16·48	131
1895		282	29·23	172	17·23	106
1896		256	26·50	178	18·40	132
1897		260	26·57	139	14·49	111
1898		260	26·94	123	12·74	69
1899		271	27·10	189	18·90	129
1900		237	21·70	152	13·81	92
1901	9838	278	28·20	135	13·72	89
1902		251	25·50	135	13·72	109
1903†		250	25·40	148	15·04	88
1904		329	29·74	170	15·45	133
1905		302	27·01	156	13·65	82
1906		250	22·16	167	14·80	112
1907		312	27·25	183	15·98	89
1908		306	26·33	149	12·82	88
1909		282	23·93	183	15·52	99*
1910		300	25·08	165	13·79	53
1911	13760	306	22·07	168	12·55	86·0
1912		286	20·6	168	12·1	66·4
1913		300	21·5	152	10·8	60·0
1914		311	22·2	154	11·0	38·5
1915		281	20·0	192	13·7	53·3
1916		314	22·1	163	11·4	60·5
1917		210	14·6	164	11·4	80·9
1918		243	16·8	216	15·0	69·9
1919		243	16·7	186	12·8	86·5
1920		327	22·2	161	10·9	45·8
1921	15050	303	20·1	164	10·8	69·3
1922	15280	269	17·6	160	10·4	59·4
1923	15590	258	16·5	124	7·8	34·8
1924	16060	283	17·6	174	10·8	77·7
1925	16110	252	15·6	163	10·1	43·6

† Borough Area Enlarged.

* Smallpox.

It is gratifying to note that although the population of the Borough is practically double that of 1874, the Death Rate has decreased by 50%, and the Infantile Mortality Rate by about 73%.

TABLE IV.
INFANT MORTALITY.
NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year
All causes Certified	3	—	—	2	5	1	3	1	1	11
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Septicaemia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marasmus .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Spina Bifida . .	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2
Premature Births ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Intussusception ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Convulsions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Suppression of Urine ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	3	—	—	2	5	1	3	1	1	11

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age was 11, equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 43.6 per 1,000 births. Legitimate 43.6. Illegitimate nil. The rate for the whole of England and Wales in the year 1925 was 75.

HOUSING.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

At the end of 1925 there were 3,613 houses in the Borough of Yeovil, of which 2,779 approximately were occupied by the working classes.

Forty-nine houses have been erected during the year; 39 were built under a scheme of Housing on the Westland Estate.

The Council is now carrying out a scheme for the erection of 34. It is estimated that the number of houses required during the next three years average 250 to 300.

OVERCROWDING.

There are many cases of overcrowding in the Borough, generally due to the working class houses being occupied by two or more families.

FITNESS OF HOUSES.

The general standard of the houses in the town is fairly good, but there are a considerable number of old houses, which, if housing conditions were normal, would be condemned. The chief defects are due to the age of these properties, viz., decayed timbers, and masonry, the mortar of which has perished, due to these two factors floors and roofs have sunk, walls have become out of plumb and are crumbling gradually, whilst some of the staircases have become almost unsafe. These conditions render the task impossible of making such houses reasonably fit, but until such times as Housing Conditions permit of the re-housing of the occupants, only a small proportion can be dealt with annually.

Of the families occupying seven houses condemned and closed during 1925, four were given houses erected under the Corporation Housing Schemes, otherwise it would not have been possible to close these houses.

Whilst it is not economically possible to render these unsatisfactory houses reasonably fit, the Owners are in all cases advised to carry out such repairs as will keep them dry and safe, and to keep them as wholesome as possible by limewashing, etc.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

There are no unhealthy areas in the Borough and no representation has been made.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Every effort is made to abate nuisances arising from overcrowding, but this is extremely difficult to cope with under the present shortage of houses. Many houses which, on inspection, have been found to be in an unsanitary state, have been put in order.

HOUSING INSPECTION.

During the year 200 houses have been inspected and defects recorded.

The inspections were carried out in Camborne Street, Grove, Place and Terrace, and a portion of Lyde Road, in the East Ward; also in South Street and Vicarage Street.

The inspections carried out in the East Ward numbered 160, and proved very satisfactory; the number of defects found being very small, approximately 10%, and these were all in respect of defective plaster, and unwholesome state of walls and ceilings.

There are two important factors which appear to be chiefly responsible for the low percentage of defects found, viz., that a large proportion of the Occupiers have become Owners, and secondly, that only a few years ago, the whole of the drainage and closet accommodation in this district was amended. The former factor is without doubt responsible for the houses being kept in a better state of repair generally, and no defects were recorded in connection with drains or closet accommodation.

The inspections carried out in Vicarage Street and South Street were in relation to old houses and the percentage of defects found was approximately 48%.

The defects were chiefly due to the unwholesome condition of walls and ceilings, defective floors, roofs, windows, etc. The drainage and closet accommodation is fairly satisfactory.

Practically the whole of the necessary repairs have been carried out.

Three houses in Vicarage Street, and three in South Street were found to be in such a condition as to be unfit for human occupation, and the necessary representation was made to the Local Authority, following which Closing Orders were made.

Five of the houses have been demolished, and the sixth vacated. One house at the rear of Park Street was voluntarily closed and demolished by the Owner.

APPENDICES.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a)	Total	...	...	...	...	...	49
(b)	As part of a municipal housing scheme	...					39

1. *Unfit Dwelling-houses.*

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)		200
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925		200
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...		7
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...		3

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers		31
--	--	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs		Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—		
(a) by owners		Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners		Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close		Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...		Nil
--	--	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—

(a) by owners	...	...	...	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	6
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	Nil

CHAS. W. GEE,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year 1925.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present a brief report of the work carried out during the past year.

NUISANCES.

Careful attention has been paid throughout the year to all complaints received, and the necessary steps taken to abate the nuisances as expeditiously as possible.

On the whole the work called for under notices served has been carried out fairly satisfactorily, but there is a tendency on the part of many owners of working class house property to make the occupiers responsible for internal decorations, and in some instances, internal repairs.

This tendency to place the responsibility on the occupiers renders the position somewhat difficult at times, and in some instances the repairs are not carried out so expeditiously.

The high cost of materials and labour is still a factor against getting really extensive structural ammendments, particularly in old properties.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

Detailed particulars of Inspections will be found on Page 32.

Where these inspections have been made—as in the Camborne District—the records shew that in a large number of instances the property has changed hands, and the occupiers have become the owners. There is no doubt, but that in these cases, the houses are being kept in a better state of repair generally, and a very low percentage of defects were recorded.

It is still almost impossible to deal with houses which are really unfit, inasmuch as Closing Orders cannot become operative unless provision for housing the displaced occupants can be made. Of the seven houses closed and demolished during the year, accommodation was found for four of the tenants in houses erected under the Corporation Housing Schemes. There are many old houses in various parts of the town which are in a state of unfitness due to structural decay, and which cannot be made reasonably satisfactory under the existing conditions. It is only possible to request the owners to keep such property, reasonably dry and wholesome, by repairs to roof, limewashing, etc.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The steps taken under the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, are detailed on Page 13.

The inspections during the year have been carried out as far as possible in accordance with the requirements of the Memorandum and Regulations issued by the Ministry of Health, in regard to Meat Inspection.

A closer inspection has been made of slaughter-houses, Butchers' Shops and Stalls, than previously, and I have to report that they have, generally speaking, been found to be kept very satisfactory, and the cattle, etc. killed during the year have been of a good quality.

It is not possible to inspect all the animals killed, owing to the slaughtering being carried out in eight slaughter-houses in various parts of the town, but every effort is made to inspect as many animals as possible.

MILK SUPPLY.

A careful and continuous inspection has been kept on the Milk Supply of the town, and the Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops have been found to be kept clean and satisfactory.

BAKEHOUSES.

Regular inspections have been made of the Bakehouses, and although several of them are structurally unsatisfactory they have on the whole, been kept in a satisfactory condition.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Numerous visits have been made in connection with the above, which have resulted in sanitary improvements being carried out in some of the workshops.

Outworkers' Lists have been received and dealt with.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Several cases of smoke nuisances have been under observation during the year, and improvements have resulted from my interviews with the Manufacturers concerned.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION.

The number of inspections made, together with the result of such inspections and re-inspections, are given in the following tables:—

No. of HOUSES AND PREMISES INSPECTED	...	439
--------------------------------------	-----	-----

No. of RE-INSPECTIONS in connection with the abatement of nuisances, &c.	643
--	--------	-----

PARTICULARS OF INSPECTIONS—

Nuisances, and the abatement of Nuisances	...	...	387
Infectious Diseases	...	...	33
Slaughterhouses	...	...	831
Bakehouses	...	...	49
Workshops	...	...	115
Factories	...	...	33
Offensive Trades	...	...	18
Fish Shops	...	...	31
Butchers' Shops	...	...	412
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	21
Milkshops	...	...	75
Cowsheds	...	...	12
Miscellaneous	...	...	131
Housing Regulations	...	...	200
Sewers and Drains	...	...	36

PARTICULARS OF DEFECTS FOUND—

Houses.

Defective drains in connection with	...	...	27
Defective closet accommodation	...	...	23
Defective yard paving	...	...	17
Defective guttering	...	...	49
Defective ventilation	...	...	10
Defective lighting	...	...	13
Defective floors	...	...	26
Defective windows and doors	...	...	31
Defective roofs	...	...	36
Defective staircases	...	...	12
Dampness	...	...	15
Unwholesome state of walls and ceilings	...	...	31
Overcrowding	...	...	20
Keeping fowls so as to be a nuisance	...	...	7
Dirty houses	...	...	5
Rubbish lying about	...	...	15
Absence of sinks under taps	...	...	3
Absence of storage for food	...	...	8

RESULTS OF INSPECTIONS—

123 notices have been served in respect of 235 houses
and premises.

HOUSES AND PREMISES—

Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Repaired, limewashed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Yards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Yards re-paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Amended lighting to rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Amended ventilation to rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Repairs to windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Damp houses amended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Amended for storage of food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

HOUSE DRAINAGE—

New system of drainage provided to existing houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Intercepting chambers fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ventilation shafts fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective traps condemned and removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
New stoneware gulleys fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
New sink troughs fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Drainage system repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION—

W.C.'s repaired, lighted and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Closets supplied with flushing cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Closets supplied with pedestal pans and seats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
New W.C.'s built complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

MISCELLANEOUS—

Removal of filth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Insanitary keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Choked drains cleared and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. WHALLEY.

SCHOOL .

HYGIENE.

BOROUGH OF YEOVIL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Education Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you the 18th Annual Report which deals with the work of Medical Inspection, following up and treatment of children attending the Elementary Schools in the Borough.

The School Care Committee still continues to provide from voluntary contributions much appreciated assistance to necessitous children who do not come within the scope of relief from the Guardians.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the cordial co-operation of the Staff of the Department, the Attendance Officer, and the Head Teachers.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. GEE,
School Medical Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

INTRODUCTION.

At the beginning of 1925 there were in the borough under the control of the Education Committee 6 schools with 9 departments.

There was accommodation for 2386 children, 2075 being on the roll, with an average attendance of 1878.

At the end of the year the number on the roll was 2083 and the average attendance 1816.

The number of children under five years of age attending school at the end of the year was approximately 108.

HYGIENIC CONDITIONS.

HENDFORD SCHOOL.—An old school, formerly this was a mixed school. It is now used as a Junior school, and new lavatories for boys and girls have been provided.

HUISH BOYS.—Although an old school, it may be regarded as satisfactory.

HUISH GIRLS AND INFANTS.—This is a modern school, and although several of the class rooms have been provided

with hopper windows, ventilation is still somewhat inadequate; otherwise the school is satisfactory.

RECKLEFORD GIRLS AND BOYS.—Several factories are built quite close to these schools, and there is a leather dressing yard within 50 yards. These schools are old buildings. Ventilation and light cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

PEN MILL SCHOOL.—Infants and Mixed Departments—This school is on the whole satisfactory.

CENTRAL SCHOOL.—The most recent school built, and is up to date and satisfactory.

GENERAL.

(a) Warming.—The heating arrangements of the schools are inadequate with the exception of the Huish Girls' and Infants' School, and the Central Junior School which are heated by hot water. The schools, with the exception of the above-mentioned three are heated by open fires and stoves. This form of heating is not only wasteful, but insufficient to warm a large class-room.

(b) The cloak rooms in the schools with the exception of Huish Girls' and Infants', and Central Junior Schools require heating to allow the clothes of children to dry on wet days. The hooks for the children's cloaks are often placed too close together.

(c) A good supply of water for washing and drinking purposes is provided.

(d) The majority of the desks used are of the long variety, seating about six children. Separation by single seats would be better, as it would help to prevent dissemination of diseases such as impetigo, scabies, and lice.

(e) There is no provision made for the warming of meals brought to school by the children, or for supervision of those who bring food.

The Classification of Children examined is set out in Table 1.

The name of every child suffering from a defect of sufficient importance to be brought to the notice of parents, is entered on a special card and filed for following up and re-examination. If, at the time of the medical inspection, the case appears suitable for immediate attention, steps are taken to provide the necessary treatment. Every case is followed up by the nurses of the Medical Officer's Staff, who encourage the parents to obtain medical advice or arrange for attendance at the Clinic. After treatment, a re-examination is made by the School Medical Officer on the occasion of the next visit to the school attended by the child.

Table 2 shows the number of serious defects found in systematic and special examinations, and brought to the notice of the parents.

CLEANSING OF SCHOOLS.

All the schools are provided with part-time cleaners with the exception of the Central Schools and Special Subjects Centre, for which a whole-time cleaner is provided. The part-time cleaners are also assisted by a man employed full time as a visiting cleaner and whose duties consist of looking after the latrines and play grounds. The floors and furniture of the schools are scrubbed during the Summer and Christmas vacations and the walls and windows cleansed.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE SCHOLARS.

General Facts, Scope of Inspection.

The bulk of the school inspections take place at the respective schools. The children attending the Reckleford Schools and the Central Junior School are examined at the Clinic attached to the Special Subjects Centre in Eastland Road.

A weighing machine and height standard are kept at each school.

NUMBER OF VISITS.

The following visits to the school departments and children's homes were made during 1925:—

A.	To schools and Departments.		
1.	By Medical Officer:		
a.	For systematic inspection	... ..	44
b.	For special inspections and re-inspections		50
c.	For enquiries as to infectious diseases, sanitary conditions, etc.	... ..	51
2.	By School Nurse:		
a.	For systematic inspections	... ..	44
b.	For special inspections and re-inspections		84
B.	To the Children's Homes	... ..	788

The home visits do not include those made in connection with measles, german measles and other notifiable infectious diseases.

PRINCIPLE OF SELECTION OF CHILDREN FOR INSPECTION.

The children are selected by means of the special medical inspection registers. Each child is examined as soon as possible after admission to the school, for the second time at 8 years of age, for the third time at 12 years of age, and again on leaving School.

METHOD OF INSPECTION.

The School Nurse accompanies the School Medical Officer. Her work consists of recording the presence or absence of parents and the family history. She weighs and measures the child and gives the necessary assistance of undressing and dressing the girls and infants.

PRESENCE OF PARENTS AT ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.

Parents or guardians were present at 444 or 48.2% of the inspections. The presence of parents is very desirable. Physical defects can be pointed out and the mother's interest in the child's welfare can be stimulated so as to yield more practical results than can be obtained by sending written notices.

CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.

There was an improvement upon the previous year in the condition of boots and clothes of the children attending school. 30 cases of poor clothing, 30 cases of defective boots and 3 of very bad boots were found during the year.

CLEANLINESS OF THE HEAD.

Of the 474 boys inspected 22 or 4.6% had nits in their hair.

Of the 446 girls, 71 or 15.9% had nits and none had vermin.

The following are the results of the systematic surprise examinations during the year 1925:—

		Examined Number	No. With	Per Cent. Nits.	No. With Vermin.	Per Cent.
INFANTS:	Boys	... 1107	59	5.3	9	.8
	Girls	... 1257	233	18.5	21	1.6
SENIORS:	Boys	... 1076	58	5.3	5	.4
	Girls	... 1340	237	17.6	16	1.1
All Boys	...	... 2183	117	5.3	14	.6
All Girls	...	... 2597	470	18.1	37	1.4
All Children	...	... 4780	587	12.2	51	1.0

CLEANLINESS OF THE BODY.

Thirty-two children were found badly marked by flea bites.

It is a deplorable fact that there are so many children found in school with vermin and nits in the hair. There has been a small improvement in recent years, but this has only been obtained through systematic and surprise examinations and the repeated notices sent to parents in recurrent cases. No prosecution was made by the Education Committee during 1925.

SCHOOL BATHS.

There are no school shower or other baths. The Corporation baths are available to selected boys and girls.

NUTRITION.

Of the 920 children examined, 99.6% were returned as of normal nutrition, .4% as below normal. The School Care Committee provides extra nourishment in the way of milk and drugs for selected cases of malnutrition and debility. There has been no evidence of children lacking food in the past year and it has not been necessary to put into operation the feeding scheme prepared by the Education Committee some years ago.

An Open Air School is badly required in Yeovil to deal with cases of pre-tubercular, anæmic and debilitated children. Substantial benefits in building up the health of children have been obtained in those places where these schools are in existence. The Education Committee have been cognisant of this fact for some years. An elaborate building is not essential, temporary wooden structures such as converted army huts have been found to meet the case in a satisfactory manner. In the meantime playground classes should be utilised as much as possible.

SCHOOL CARE COMMITTEE.

The School Care Committee still continues to provide most valuable assistance to necessitous children who do not come within the scope of relief from the Guardians.

Distributions made by the Committee during the year.

Brandy	...	...	...	...	...	1 child
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2 children
Emulsion and Virol			...	...	...	9 ,,
Boots (new)	...	...	...	...	...	11 ,,
Boots (second-hand)			...	...	...	19 ,,
Boots (Surgical)	...	...	...	...	...	1 child
Garments:						
New	...	...	...	...	...	5
Second-hand		...	...	...	...	116

HEARING—EAR DISEASE.

Cases of chronic discharge from the ears are on the decrease. Of the 920 children examined, 3 had discharge from the ears.

Parents are beginning to realise that this disease leads to deafness and that serious complications may ensue, and in consequence seek early treatment at the School Clinic.

NOSE AND THROAT.

During the year 40 children were certified as requiring operation. Under an agreement with the Yeovil & District Hospital the Education Committee pays for all cases of children of necessitous families requiring operation for tonsils and adenoids. During the year 4 cases were operated on under this scheme. Cases operated on are followed up by the School Nurse and requested to attend the Clinic to see the School Medical Officer. An intimation is given to the teacher in order that the child's method of breathing may be kept under observation.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the past year 5 children were notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 from other forms of tuberculosis. Children suspected of phthisis are asked to visit the Clinic for further examination. Those cases which require treatment and supervision are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for the county. There are at present 35 children in the Borough notified as suffering from tuberculosis (1 below school age)—20 pulmonary and 15 non-pulmonary.

RE-INSPECTIONS AND FOLLOWING UP.

The Board of Education Table IV. gives the results of re-inspections to ascertain how far treatment has been secured.

SCHOOL CLINIC.

The Clinic is held daily at Kingston, Yeovil, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The following accomodation is available:—

1. Rooms for the Medical Officer and Nurse.
2. A room for the treatment of skin and ear diseases, etc.

3. A waiting room.
4. An annexe to the Medical Officer's room provides for eye examinations. Provision is also made in this room for examination on a couch and for weighing the children.

The examinations and treatment are carried out by the School Medical Officer and School Nurse. The work occupies on the average two hours every morning.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES ATTENDED AT THE SCHOOL CLINIC DURING 1925.

			Treatment carried over from previous Year.	New cases.	Treatment completed.	Treatment not completed at the end of the year.	Total attend- ances.
Eye Defects	...	...	2	104	106	—	441
Ear Defects	...	...	7	66	72	1	699
Ringworm	...	...	1	13	14	—	296
Scabies	...	..	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	...	...	—	57	57	—	512
Verminous	...	...	2	62	64	—	94
Referred to Dentist	...		—	66	—	—	66
Tuberculosis—Referred to Dispensary	...	...	—	7	—	—	8
Other Skin Diseases	..		1	17	18	—	115
Minor Ailments	...	...	4	904	905	3	3256
Total	...	...	17	1296	1236	4	5487

DISEASES AND DEFECTS DEALT WITH.

Diseases of the eye, ear and skin are treated, defects of eyesight are examined, spectacles being prescribed where necessary.

Special cases re children reported to the Medical Officer by the Committee, School Nurse, Teacher, Attendance Officer and parents are examined and advice given.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

The Education Committee have adopted the following scheme for Dental Inspection and Treatment.

Seven half-days per month for extractions and fillings.

One half-day per month for inspection.

Treatment is carried out at the Dental Clinic in Eastland Road, which consists of a room for the Dental Officer, a waiting room and a rinsing room provided with sinks, hot and cold water and all necessary apparatus.

During the year 1,020 notices to attend for treatment were issued to 731 children and 310 attended. The number of visits made to the Clinic by these children was 481. 708 extractions, 643 temporary, and 65 of permanent teeth, and 146 fillings were made.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE SCHOOLS.—An account of the scheme for preventing the spread of infectious diseases in the Schools and Sunday Schools is given in the Public Health Report.

OTHER INSPECTIONS.

SWIMMING.—507 children desirous of receiving instruction in swimming were examined by the School Medical Officer. 46 children were found to be unfit.

CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The Teachers without exception afford all help in their power and many of them are enthusiastic in their work. Teachers possess a mine of valuable information concerning the capabilities and environment of the children entrusted to their charge, and the School Medical Officer is glad to have this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of their ready assistance.

The School Attendance Officer does not take part in the actual inspection, He, however, renders material aid by making out a daily return of children who are absent from

school on alleged medical grounds, and who do not produce a satisfactory medical certificate, and by tracing children who have moved to other districts in the borough.

In helping to follow up children who have been excluded from school, he gives valuable assistance in seeing that the children obtain suitable treatment, and that they come to the Clinic before being returned to school.

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

The School Medical Officer and the Nurse pay frequent visits to the Schools, and consult with the head teachers, as to whether there are any defective children under their care.

The School Medical Officer keeps a list of all mentally defective children, and inspects them several times during the year.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

Bye-laws for regulating the employment of children of school age are in operation in Yeovil.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.—The Education Committee does not employ an organiser for physical training.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT SCHEME.

Under an agreement between the Town Council and the County Council of Somerset, the Town Council exercises the County Council's powers under the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, 1910, in the Borough.

Under a scheme which has been approved by the Board of Education a Juvenile Employment Sub-Committee was formed comprising 16 representative members, for giving assistance to boys and girls under 18 with respect to choice of suitable employment.

The Committee have the assistance of a Juvenile Employment Officer (part time), and the scheme was brought

into operation on 1st September, 1919. There is ample evidence that the scheme is proving successful in the effort to select and procure occupation, most fitted for the mental and physical capabilities of the ex-scholars.

The following table gives the statistical and other details of scholars for whom employment was found during 1925:—

	BOYS.		GIRLS.
Aircraft Engineering	2	Book-binding ...	2
Baking ...	4	Clerical Work ...	20
Bus Conductors ...	5	Core Making ...	2
Butchering ...	2	Delivering Papers ...	2
Carpentering ...	2	Domestic Service ...	38
Clerical Work ...	2	Dressmaking ...	1
Core Making ...	5	Glove Making ...	39
Engineering ...	21	Packers ...	9
Errand Boys ...	19	Shop Assistants ...	45
Farming ...	4	Tailoring ...	2
Footman ...	1	Waitress ...	1
Gardening ...	7		—
Gloving ...	13	Total ...	161
Hairdressing ...	3		—
Moulding ...	1		
Motor Mechanics ...	7		
Newspaper Boys ...	8		
Packers ...	1		
Painters ...	1		
Piano Tuning ...	2		
Plumbers ...	4		
Porter "Light" ...	19		
Printers ...	1		
Shop Assistants ...	16		
Tailoring ...	1		
Telegraph Messenger Boy	1		
Part-time Employment	49		
Various ...	11		
	—		
Total ...	212		
	—		

TABLE I.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A. ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	240
Intermediates		...	...	...	...	211
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	207
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	658
Number of other Routine Inspections				...	...	262
						<hr/>

B. OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	1729
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	1064
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	2793
					<hr/>

TABLE II.

A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but <i>not</i> requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring treatment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	Malnutrition	—	4	—	—
	Uncleanliness	105	27	62	—
	(See Table IV, Group v.)				
	{ Ringworm :				
	Scalp	—	—	9	—
	Body	—	—	4	—
	Scabies	—	—	—	—
	Impetigo	3	—	57	—
	Other Diseases (non-Tubercu- lous)	2	—	17	—
Eye	Blepharitis	1	—	4	—
	Conjunctivitis	—	—	13	—
	Keratitis	—	—	—	—
	Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	43	3	24	—
	Squint	1	—	—	—
	Other Conditions	—	—	22	—
Ear	{ Defective Hearing	2	—	—	—
	Otitis Media	—	—	—	—
	Other Ear Diseases	6	2	66	—

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nose and Throat.	Enlarged Tonsils only	40	37	7	—
	Adenoids only	1	—	—	—
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	3	—	3	—
	Other Conditions	2	4	30	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)		2	4	8	—
Defective Speech		—	2	—	—
Teeth—Dental Diseases		58	30	66	—
(see Table IV, Group IV.)					
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :				
	Organic	—	5	1	1
	Functional	—	—	—	—
Lungs	Anaemia	1	—	—	—
	Bronchitis	5	2	12	—
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases.	2	—	14	—
Tuberculosis.	Pulmonary :				
	Definite	4	—	—	—
	Suspected	4	—	7	—
	Non-pulmonary :				
	Glands	—	—	2	—
	Spine	—	—	—	—
	Hip	—	—	—	—
	Other Bones and Joints	1	—	—	—
Nervous System.	Skin	—	—	—	—
	Other Forms	—	—	—	—
	Epilepsy	1	—	—	—
Deformities	Chorea	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
	Rickets	1	—	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases	Spinal Curvature	1	—	—	—
	Other Forms	3	—	—	—
	.....	15	20	682	127

B. NUMBER OF *individual children* FOUND AT *Routine* MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

Group (1)	Number of Children		Percentage of Children found to require treatment. (4)
	Inspected (2)	Found to require treatment (3)	
CODE GROUPS :			
Entrants	240	24	10.0
Intermediates	211	30	14.2
Leavers	207	28	13.5
Total (code groups)	658	82	12.4
Other routine inspections	262	36	13.7

TABLE III.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind (including partially blind)	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally Blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution.	—	—	—
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind.	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools.	1	—	1
		At other Institutions.	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution.	—	—	—
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf)	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf.	—	1	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools.	—	—	—
		At other Institutions.	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution.	—	—	—
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf.	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools.	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution.	—	—	—
Mentally Defective	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority.)	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	—	1	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	13	10	23
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution.	1	—	1

—	—	—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Mentally Defective. — <i>contd.</i>	Notified to the Local Control Authority <i>during the year.</i>	Feeble-minded Imbeciles Idiots	— — 1	— — —	— — 1
Epileptics	Suffering from severe epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics.	2	—	2
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools.	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools.	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution.	—	—	—
	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools. At no School or Institution.	1 —	4 —	5 —
	Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board.	2	—	2
At other Institutions.		—	—	—	
At no School or Institution.		3	4	7	
Physically Defective		Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board.	—	—
	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools.		—	—	—
	At Certified Day Open Air Schools.		—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools.		14	8	22
	At other Institutions.		—	—	—
	At no School or Institution.		—	—	—
	Delicate Children (<i>e.g.</i> , pre- or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anaemia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools.	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open Air Schools.		—	—	—	
At Public Elementary Schools.		13	11	24	
At other Institutions.		—	—	—	
At no School or Institution.		1	0	1	

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Physically Defective (<i>contd.</i>)	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board.	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools.	8	1	9
		At other Institutions.	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution.	—	—	—
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculosis disease), <i>e.g.</i> , children suffering from paralysis, &c., and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools.	8	8	16
		At other Institutions.	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution.	1	—	1

TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

Treatment Table.

Group 1.—*Minor Ailments* (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group v.)

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm-Scalp	9	—	9
Ringworm-Body	4	—	4
Scabies	—	—	—
Impetigo	57	—	57
Other skin Disease	17	—	17
<i>Minor Eye Defects</i>	39	—	39
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group 11).			
<i>Minor Ear Defects</i>	66	—	66
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.).	712	106	818
Total	904	106	1010

TABLE IV. (*Contd.*)

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group 1.).

Defect or Disease.	Number of defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report).	50	5	—	55
Other Defects or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1).	—	—	—	—
Total	50	5	—	55

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme38.....

(b) Otherwise 5.....

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme 10

(b) Otherwise 33

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects.

Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	12	16	7	23

TABLE IV. (*Contd.*)
Group IV.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were :							
(a) Inspected by the Dentist :							
Aged :							
Routine Age Groups		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \dots 52 \\ 6 \dots 150 \\ 7 \dots 141 \\ 8 \dots 115 \\ 9 \dots 89 \\ 10 \dots 36 \\ 11 \dots 50 \\ 12 \dots 54 \\ 13 \dots 58 \\ 14 \dots 29 \end{array} \right\}$			Total	...	774
Specials	137
Grand Total					911
(b) Found to require treatment					699
(c) Actually treated					330
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination					22
(2) Half-days devoted to	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Inspection} \dots 7 \\ \text{Treatment} \dots 45 \end{array} \right\}$			Total	...	52	
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment					...	481	
(4) Fillings	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Permanent Teeth} \dots 146 \\ \text{Temporary Teeth} \dots \text{—} \end{array} \right\}$			Total	...	146	
(5) Extractions	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Permanent Teeth} \dots 65 \\ \text{Temporary Teeth} \dots 643 \end{array} \right\}$			Total	...	708	
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions					...	0	
(7) Other operations	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Permanent Teeth} \dots \\ \text{Temporary Teeth} \dots \end{array} \right\}$			Total	...	0	
<i>Group V.—Uncleanliness and verminous conditions.</i>							
(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses					...	5	
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses					...	4780	
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean...					...	638	
(iv) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority					...	15	
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :							
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921					...	0	
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws					...	9	

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